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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/689,500	10/11/2000	Charles Graham	004737.P001	6211

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

TRAN, PHILIP B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	[REDACTED]

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2003

[Signature]

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Applicant No.	Applicant(s)
	09/689,500	GRAHAM ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Philip B Tran	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                  2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-7 and 9-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-7, 9-27 and 32-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 28-31 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                                |                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                    | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ . |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)           | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                                   |

**R sp nse to Amendment**

1. This office action is responsive to the amendment filed on March 24, 2003.

Claim 8 has been canceled. Claims 1, 7, 9-12, 22, 24 and 34 have been amended.

Therefore, pending claims 1-34 are presented for further examination.

**Response to Arguments**

2. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of the following reasons :

Choung teaches a method and system for exchanging information over a communications network or co-navigation web service comprising group user terminals 102 connected to website server 222 over the network 106 [see Figs. 1&2] and creating shared session and providing collaborative web page navigation for a group of user terminals [see Abstract and Col. 3, Lines 4-24]. Choung does not explicitly teach retrieving at least one web document pertaining to the shared session from a web site and modifying the at least one web document to prepare for co-navigation of dynamic content of the at least one web document, the dynamic content depending at least partially on information stored outside of said web site. However, the process of checking and modifying the web document before transmitting it to clients is well-known in the art as disclosed by Anupam [see Col. 5, Lines 37-51]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to change the web document and transmit changes to other collaborators in a session because it would enable the synchronization of most updated web document while the collaborators interactively communicate with each others in real-time. As a result, cited

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prior art does disclose a method and system for exchanging information over a communications network or co-navigation web service, as broadly claimed by the applicants.

Therefore, the examiner asserts that cited prior art teaches or suggests the subject matter broadly recited in independent claims. Claims 2-7, 9-21, 25-27 and 32-33 are also rejected at least by virtue of dependency on independent claims and by other reasons shown below. Accordingly, claims 1-7, 9-27 and 32-34 are respectfully rejected.

#### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C: 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C 102(e) as being anticipated by Choung et al (Hereafter, Choung), U.S. Pat. No. 6,487,195.

Regarding claim 22, Choung teaches a method for jointly completing a web form by participants of a shared session comprising monitoring data entered into the web

form by at least two participants of the shared session, detecting a change of data entered into the web form by one of the at least two participants, and reflecting said change of data in the web form displayed to the rest of the at least two participants (i.e., creating shared session and providing collaborative web page navigation for a group of user terminals) [see Abstract and Figs. 1&2 and Col. 3, Lines 4-24].

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CAR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-7, 9, 11-21, 23-27 and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choung et al (Hereafter, Choung), U.S. Pat. No. 6,487,195 in view of Anupam et al (Hereafter, Anupam), U.S. Pat. No. 6,360,250.

Regarding claim 1, Choung teaches a method for exchanging information over a communications network, the method comprising:

connecting at least two clients to a proxy over the communications network (i.e., group user terminals 102 connected to website server 222 over the network 106) [see Figs. 1&2]; and

activating a shared session between the at least two clients and enabling co-navigation of at least one web document with dynamic content by the at least two clients during the shared session (i.e., creating shared session and providing collaborative web page navigation for a group of user terminals) [see Abstract and Col. 3, Lines 4-24].

Choung does not explicitly teach retrieving at least one web document pertaining to the shared session from a web site and modifying the at least one web document to prepare for co-navigation of dynamic content of the at least one web document, the dynamic content depending at least partially on information stored outside of said web site. However, the process of checking and modifying the web document before transmitting it to clients is well-known in the art as disclosed by Anupam [see Col. 5, Lines 37-51]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to change the web document and transmit changes to other collaborators in a session because it would enable the synchronization of most updated

web document while the collaborators interactively communicate with each others in real-time.

Regarding claim 2, Choung further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein the at least two clients include at least one customer (i.e., user) and at least one company representative (i.e., administrative personnel) [see Col. 8, Line 58 – Col. 9, Line 13]

Regarding claim 3, Choung further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein connecting the at least two clients to the proxy includes receiving a message from any of the at least two clients, the message indicating a willingness to begin the shared session (i.e., creating join session among at least two user terminals) [see Col. 6, Line 48 – Col. 7, Line 7].

Regarding claim 4, Choung further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein activating the shared session between the at least two clients further includes collecting client state information and synchronizing browsers of the at least two clients using the client state information (i.e., collecting information from web browser and synchronizing browsers) [see Col. 3, Line 40 – Col. 4, Line 16].

Regarding claim 5, Choung further teaches the method of claim 4 wherein the client state information includes a client cookie, an Internet address of a current web document displayed to a client, and relevant information from the current web document

(i.e., collecting session definition and navigation tracking information) [see Col. 4, Lines 39-64 and Col. 8, Line 60 – Col. 9, Line 11].

Regarding claim 6, Choung does not explicitly teach the method of claim 1 wherein any of the at least two clients is behind a firewall. However, the use of firewall related with the Internet network as disclosed by Choung is old and well-known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement clients behind a firewall because it would enhance the system security for protecting data transmission from being accessed by unauthorized users.

Regarding claim 7, Choung further teaches the method of claim 1 wherein enabling the at least two clients to co-navigate includes:

presenting the at least one web document to the at least two clients (i.e., displaying web pages retrieved) [see Col. 3, Lines 48-57]; and  
submitting responses received from any of the at least two clients to the web site (i.e., collecting information from clients and sending it to the web site server) [see Col. 3, Line 58 – Col. 4, Line 8].

Regarding claims 9 and 11, Choung does not teach the method of claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one web document includes identifying a dynamic event in the at least one web document and replacing a link directing the dynamic event to the

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web site with a link or code directing the dynamic event to a proxy and wherein modifying the at least one web document includes replacing all references to a top frame in the web document with a code referencing a frame which would be the top window had the web document not been loaded in a co-navigation session. However, the process of checking and modifying the web document before transmitting it to clients is well-known in the art as disclosed by Anupam [see Col. 4, Line 6 – Col. 5, Line 23 and Col. 5, Lines 37-51]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to change the web document and transmit changes to other collaborators in a session for the same reasons set forth above to claim 1.

Regarding claim 12, Choung does not explicitly teach the method of claim 7 wherein submitting responses further includes receiving a web response from any of the at least two clients, converting the web response to a web request, and transferring the web request to the web site. However, the process of checking and modifying the web document before transmitting it to clients is well-known in the art as disclosed by Anupam [see Col. 4, Line 6 – Col. 5, Line 23 and Col. 5, Lines 37-51]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to change the web document and transmit changes to other collaborators in a session for the same reasons set forth above to claim 1.

Regarding claim 13, Choung does not explicitly teach the method of claim 1 wherein co-navigating includes jointly completing a web form by the at least two clients. However, the concept of jointly completing a web form is old and well-known in the art as disclosed by Anupam [see Fig. 1 and Col. 5, Lines 47-51]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to jointly complete a web form because it would enhance the system by allowing collaborators to interactively communicate with each others in real-time to consummate a sale or resolve a bill problem online.

Regarding claim 14, Choung further teaches the method of claim 1 further comprising:

a first client specifying an object on a web document displayed to the first client during the shared session, and displaying the object on a web document displayed to a second client (i.e., displaying web pages on user terminals) [see Col. 5, Lines 5-12].

Regarding claims 15-18 and 20, Choung does not explicitly teach several features such as scrolling the web document displayed to the second client to a portion of the web document that includes the object, selectively restricting web features from any of the at least two clients during the shared session, selectively enabling web features from any of the at least two clients during the shared session, selectively blocking personal information of a first client from a second client during the shared session, providing going back and forward functionality during the shared session.

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However, the use of these features of modifying and accessing web document is old and well-known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement these features of modifying and accessing web document in the Choung's system because it would enhance the system and allow a variety of manipulative functionalities in selectively modifying and accessing web document.

Claim 19 is rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 6.

Regarding claim 21, Choung does not explicitly teach the method of claim 1 wherein any of the at least two clients are connected to the proxy via a wireless carrier. However, the use of wireless network is old and well-known in the art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made implement a wireless network because it would enhance the system by allowing multiple users communicate with each others from remote area wherein the wired network is not available.

Claims 23-24 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 1.

Claim 25 is rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 2.

Regarding claim 26, Choung further teaches the system of claim 24 wherein each of the first client device and the second client device comprises an applet to

establish connection with the co-navigation service (i.e., collaborative program), and a shared browser to present the at least one web document to a user (i.e., browser synchronizer) [see Figs. 2-3].

Regarding claim 27, Choung further teaches the system of claim 24 wherein the co-navigation service comprises a routing server to manage web requests, load balancing and routing (i.e., web site server), at least one application server to maintain a plurality of shared sessions (i.e., collaborative controller), and a database server to authenticate participants of the plurality of shared sessions and store information related to each of the plurality of shared sessions (i.e., collaborative database) [see Figs. 2-3].

Claim 32 is rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 19.

Claim 33 is rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 21.

Claim 34 is rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 1.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choung et al (Hereafter, Choung), U.S. Pat. No. 6,487,195 in view of Anupam et al (Hereafter, Anupam), U.S. Pat. No. 6,360,250 and further in view of Galdes et al (Hereafter, Glades), U.S. Pat. No. 6,177,932.

Regarding claim 10, Choung and Anupam do not explicitly teach the method of claim 1 wherein modifying the at least one web document includes incorporating at least one business rule into the at least one web document when the at least one business rule applies to the at least one web document. However, business rule is well-known in

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the art as disclosed by Glades [see Fig. 2]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate business rule in order to enhance any transaction process which requires confidential protection according to business rules.

#### **Allowable Subject Matter**

8. Claims 28-31 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Conclusion***

9. Applicants' amendment necessitates the change of new grounds of rejections. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CAR 1.136(a).

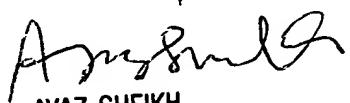
**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST REPLY IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 CAR 1.136(A) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT, HOWEVER, WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.**

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (703) 308-8767. The Group fax phone number is (703) 746-7239.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on (703) 305-9648.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is 9703) 305-3900.

PBT  
Philip Tran  
Art Unit 2155  
May 30, 2003

  
AYAZ SHEIKH  
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